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## 2.6.6. Conflict-induced displacement and return

According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Data, as of 3 December 2024, there were almost 1.8 million IDPs documented in the East, of those 1 159 414 in Gedaref state, 351 912 in Kassala and 282 159 in Red Sea state. Almost half of the IDPs in Gedaref state originated from Khartoum (48 %), while the second-largest group of the state's IDP population originated from Al Jazirah (38 %) and the third-largest group from Sennar state (11 %). Close to half of the IDPs in Kassala were from Al Jazirah (49 %) while about 46 % originated from Khartoum and the third-largest group originated from Sennar state (4 %). Almost half of the IDPs in Red Sea were from Khartoum (46 %) while about 25 % originated from Al Jazirah. 12 % originated from the state itself and another 8 % originated from Sennar state.[1021](#)

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**Table 6. This table provides information collected by IOM field teams on displacement since 15 April 2023 at state level. It disaggregates data into states of origin and displacement. This table only displays the state of origin with the highest percentage of IDPs in each state of displacement.**[1022](#)

Kassala state, which has 'remained relatively unaffected by the ongoing conflict', has received a large number of IDPs from the western and central states, as well as refugees from Eritrea and Ethiopia, mainly Tigrayans. Kassala state was also home to one of the country's largest refugee camps Al Shagarab, near the state capital.[1023](#) According to a local quoted in an Al-Hurra article, Gedaref state was hosting thousands of people who had fled the conflict in Khartoum and Al Jazirah.[1024](#) New displacement movements to eastern Sudan were reportedly caused by clashes and the RSF's takeover of large parts of Sennar state in early July 2024, 'further straining already overcrowded reception sites in eastern Sudan'.[1025](#) In mid-August 2024, the Sudan Tribune reported continued displacement from conflict areas, particularly Sennar state, into Gedaref and Kassala states.[1026](#) In late October 2024, Radio Dabanga reported continued displacement movements to Gedaref and Kassala states due to clashes in eastern Al Jazirah state.[1027](#) Mass attacks targeting civilians there led to the displacement of over 135 000 people mainly fleeing to Gedaref, Kassala and River Nile states. Of those, an estimated 14 000 people arrived in seven locations in Gedaref alone.[1028](#)



- [1029](#)

MSF, Displaced by war, people in eastern Sudan urgently need food, water and shelter, 26 March 2024, [url](#)

- [1030](#)

Sudan Tribune, إرضاق لى لى رانس نم نوحزان لى... فوج و فوج و رطم! [People displaced from Sennar to Gedaref: hunger, fear and rain], 15 August 2024, [url](#); Al Jazeera, هائم ةمزأ [Drinking water crisis increases the plight of the displaced in Sudan's Gedaref], 7 May 2024, [url](#); MSF, Displaced by war, people in eastern Sudan urgently need food, water and shelter, 26 March 2024, [url](#)

- [1031](#)

Sudan War Monitor, Sudan army regains control of Sinja, 23 November 2024, [url](#)

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Al Taghyeer, رانس لى لى نوحزان لى ةدوع تالحر نم لى لى جوف لى قالطنا: ال س ك [Kassala: The first batch of return trips for displaced persons to Sennar begins], 30 November 2024, [url](#)